A UNIQUE MULTIDISCIPLINARY HOLOCAUST EXHIBITION

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Robert Narev Born 1935, Eschwege, Germany

My birth coincided with the passing of the Nuremberg Laws.

The Nuremberg Laws were a milestone in the isolation and persecution of the lews.

Within a year my father lost his job as a teacher.

Life became increasingly difficult.

From 1941, German Jews were forced to wear a yellow star.

Those failing to do so were sometimes shot.

In 1942 my family was deported to Theresienstadt, a camp in Czechoslovakia.

One of my grandmothers died within a few days.

Soon after my father became ill and died.

Theresienstadt was a transit camp.

lews were gathered there and then shipped to Auschwitz for extermination.

There were 40,000 Jews in a town designated for 3,000 persons.

In 1944 Theresienstadt was used for propaganda to dispel rumours about the murder of lews.

Areas of Theresienstadt were beautified for a Red Cross visit.

After the Red Cross visit conditions reverted.

The transports to the death camps continued.

Three months before the war ended the Nazis called for volunteers to go to Switzerland.

Luckily for me it was not just another Nazi ruse.

Fifteen thousand children passed through Theresienstadt.

About ninety percent perished.